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# Hong Kong Daily Press.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

SPECIAL CHORAL SERVICE at 5.30 P.M.  
THIS DAY (THURSDAY).

SOPHIE'S "LAST JUDGMENT."

All seats FREE, except those belonging to  
Stockholders, which will be reserved until the  
Service commences.

A collection will be made to cover expenses.  
Books of the service can be obtained from  
Messrs. KENNEDY & WATSON, and W. B. ROBINSON  
& Co., prices 25 cents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1898. [2392]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SHORT RANGE GOLF will be shot  
on SATURDAY, the 11th instant.  
Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Time 3 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1898. [2393]

FOR THE MAIL.

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FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIAGO.

[The Steamship]

"OCEANA"

Captain J. Brown, will be despatched for the  
above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.,  
instead of as previously notified.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation  
for First and Second Class Passengers and car-  
ries a Doctor and a Steward.

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1898. [2395]

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Captain Hodgson, will be despatched for the  
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at  
DAVIDSON.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1898. [2396]

INDO-HINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

H.E Company's Steamship.

"YUN-LIANG"

Captain Waddington, will be despatched as above  
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Hongkong, 8th November, 1898. [2397]

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above Ports SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.,  
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Hongkong, 9th November, 1898. [2398]

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GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HAYRE & LONDON, VIA PORTS  
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G.W. Long, Captain, will be despatched as above  
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Hongkong, 8th November, 1898. [2399]

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DODWELL, GARFIELD & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1898. [2392]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

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Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1898. [2393]

A CADD.

PROFESSOR SEARS has returned with  
his WONDEFUL PHONOGRAPH

and will receive parties by arrangement pre-  
ferred at the SHOW ROOMS of the VICTORIA  
HOTEL.

For a FEW DAYS ONLY.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1898. [2396]

## INTIMATIONS.

### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SITTINGS of HER  
MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE PEACE  
will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, on the  
MAGISTRACY, on THURSDAY, the 18th  
of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1898, at 11 A.M., for the  
purposes of considering applications for  
Spirit Licences for the year 1898-1899.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,  
Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1898. [2394]

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The Hongkong Dispensary,  
Established A.D. 1841,  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

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All letters for publication should be accompanied by  
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No anonymous signed communications that have  
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Letters copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the 1st of each month.  
After that hour the supply is limited. Only Supplied  
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Teletypes Address Press,  
P. O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, November 9th, 1893.

In the October issue of Blackwood's Magazine a short but practical paper deals with the recent "Murders in China." The writer is clearly thoroughly au fait with Chinese methods of diplomacy, and is equally well posted in recent events in the Celestial Empire. He points out that the murder of the Swedish missionary Worswick and Johansen was as entirely different from an ordinary capital crime committed, say in Hongkong or Shanghai, as an ordinary murder in Whitechapel is from an agrarian assassination in Ireland. Like the Irish agitators, the Chinese literati desire to get rid of those whom they regard as intruders, and in promotion of this aim they denounce them to their countrymen, and virtually proclaim that whoever shall kill them will be doing their country true and laudable service. When the crime has been committed the murderers find from the mandarins the same protection which is extended to Irish criminals by the Land League. But we go on to show that there is this wide difference between Chinese and Irish crime. In Ireland the promoters of outrage are a faction, while in China they are the officials and supporters of the Government. In the one case they can be dealt with individually, while in the other it is necessary to hold the ruling powers in the country responsible. It is here that the difficulty arises. "How," he asks, "are you to deal with a Government which persistently endeavours to nullify the rights of foreigners, and by underhand methods to counteract the spirit and conditions of the treaties?" How, indeed! The question has exercised the minds of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, very greatly of late years no doubt, but no solution seems to be forthcoming, judging from the barren results, alike of negotiations and demands. As the writer in Blackwood very pertinently observes, the rough and ready system obtaining before 1860, when representation at Peking was granted, of dealing direct with the local authorities, and if need be, invoking the aid of the gunboat, was less effective in obtaining redress for injuries to British subjects or for infractions of the treaty. But since the establishment of the Foreign Legations at Peking and reference of all disputes or questions to the Taung-li Yuan it has been almost impossible to secure redress for grievances of any sort. The mistake was made of regarding Chinese statesmen as influenced, like those of the West, by a sense of national honour and the principles of truth and justice. Experience has shown that the Chinese Government are not so influenced, and that they are ready, on the other hand, to practise any

kind of deceit or evasion to attain their ends.

The contributor to Blackwood thus tersely sums up the result of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking: "For more than a quarter of a century our Ministers—in common with the representatives of other Powers—have striven to carry on diplomatic relations with those impossible people. It is a fact which is admitted by all those who know anything of the state of things at Peking, that the position as regards foreign affairs at the capital is worse now than it was after the war of 1860. The effect of establishing diplomatic relations with the Government has merely been to put into the hands of the Tsing-li Yuan a weapon of which they quickly perceived the value."

"They had the wit to see that in times of peace international law protected them against all arguments except those to be conveyed in despatches or in formal interviews; and that therefore they may play their trade of evasion and chicanery without let or hindrance." And of these advantages, he adds, they have made full use. The writer then addresses himself to the question of what is to be done, and after a consideration of the circumstances of the war of 1860, and the success attending the punishment inflicted by Lord Elgin for the torture and murder of prisoners made who under a flag of truce, arrives at the conclusion that reprisals are the only method which can prove effective in China. He instances the military effect produced by the destruction of the houses of some rioters at a village on the Yangtze by a French naval force for an assault committed on two Frenchmen; which, moreover, as far from arousing official resentment elicited an offer by the Total of an indemnity in addition. "Such a system of 'reprisals,' he goes on to remark, 'would have the additional advantage, paradoxical as it may appear, of securing the good-will and respect of the Mandarins and the people. Chinamen are like mettles. If you grasp them firmly they become perfectly harmless; but if with a timid and fluttering hand you attempt to hold them "you only get stung for your pains."

The truth of this axiomatic remark will be apparent to all those who are conversant with the history of foreign relations with China.

Another point taken by the writer above quoted is the folly of the idea, which has somehow obtained hold in England, of the great importance of keeping on good terms with China, probably due to her nominal suzerainty, in past times, over Burma;

There is no necessity for Great Britain to fear China in the smallest degree beyond that imposed by common courtesy. China has everything to gain by maintaining a good understanding with Great Britain. It is chiefly due to the latter's restraining influence that Russia on the north and France on the west do not hurry their hopes for advance, the former on Korea or Manchuria, the latter on Yunnan. The Chinese Government have had proofs of the non-aggressive policy of Great Britain, and are therefore perfectly easy with regard to the annexation of Upper Burma, while they feel much less assured as to the designs of Russia on the north or the projects of France in Indo-China. Satisfied that this idea prevails in Peking—the proof thereof consisting in the greater degree of order on the Burmese-Chinese frontier and the ready acquiescence of China in the removal of King Thrasaw—the British Government has no occasion for the adoption of a consularatory policy. Even such a policy seemingly desirable we should still disapprove its adoption since it would be to misinterpret by an oriental government to the latter's restraining influence that Russia on the north and France on the west do not hurry their hopes for advance, the former on Korea or Manchuria, the latter on Yunnan. The Chinese Government have had proofs of the non-aggressive policy of Great Britain, and are therefore perfectly easy with regard to the annexation of Upper Burma, while they feel much less assured as to the designs of Russia on the north or the projects of France in Indo-China.

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## CRICKET MATCH AND SMOKING CONCERT.

A very enjoyable game was played on the 1st of November last Saturday, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 2nd November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 3rd November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 4th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 5th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 6th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 7th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 8th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 9th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 10th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 11th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 12th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 13th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 14th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 15th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 16th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 17th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 18th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 19th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 20th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 21st November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 22nd November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 23rd November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 24th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 25th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 26th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 27th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 28th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 29th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 30th November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 31st November, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 1st December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 2nd December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 3rd December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 4th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 5th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 6th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 7th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 8th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 9th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 10th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 11th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 12th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were in the field, and the 13th December, when teams representing the Garrison Staff and Staff Sergeant were



## TO LET

Until March,  
With IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 5,  
UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.  
(Corse House)  
Rent Moderate.  
Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [234]

## TO LET

RAVENSHILL (EASTERN HOUSE), on Ro-  
binson Road, Six-Roomed House, with  
use of Tennis Court, and  
BARNESFIELD, on Richmond Road, an  
Eight-Roomed House.  
VICTOR H. DEACON.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1893. [235]

## TO LET

A GODOWN in WANCHAI, No. 4, PRATA  
EAST, next to the Asilo de la Sta. Ba-  
teau.  
Apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1893. [1783]

## TO LET

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S TERRACE.  
THE FLOOR is No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS.  
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1272]

## TO LET

HOUSE No. 22, STANLEY STREET, from  
in DECEMBER next.  
Apply to ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [2335]

## TO BE LETT.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW; 5 ROOMS.  
Gas and Water laid on.  
Apply to MUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [2108]

## TO LET

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS;  
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PRADA  
STREET, No. 2.  
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1893. [1268]

## TO LET

OFFICES and GODOWNS in "BANK  
BUILDINGS," Queen's ROAD, No. 16 and  
20, lately occupied by Messrs. BELLIOS, CARILL  
& Co.  
HOUSE No. 6, ICE-HOUSE STREET, lately  
occupied by Messrs. Gibb, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
HOUSE No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, BON-  
NELL ROAD.  
GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET,  
SHOP No. 24, "BANK BUILDINGS," opposite  
Hongkong Hotel.  
HOUSE No. 21, BELLIOS STREET,  
BUNGALOW, "DRUMBE," YAU-MI-TUER.  
Apply to BELLIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [1284]

## AT THE PEAK

MOUNT KELLETT.

## TO LET

ONE Commodious HOUSE.  
Apply to BELLIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1893. [1285]

## TO LET

THE CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1893. [2006]

## TO LET

COMMODIOUS GODOWN on PRATA  
EAST.  
Apply to SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1893. [1821]

## TO LET

ROOMS on the UPPER FLOOR of the Hong-  
kong Ice Company's Premises at Ice  
House Lane.  
Apply to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1893. [2105]

## TO LET

DUNNOTTAR, at the Peak, FIVE  
ROOMS, Tennis Court.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1893. [2108]

## TO LET

DWELLING HOUSES—  
"THE WILDERNESS," CAINE ROAD,  
No. 2 and 8, CHANCERY LANE,  
No. 3 WYNDHAM STREET.  
FLATTS in BLD BUILDINGS,  
STREET, in 1st FLOOR OF STREET,  
FLOORS in 2nd FLOOR, PEEL  
STREET, in 1st FLOOR OF STREET,  
FLOORS in 2nd FLOOR, COOMBE, ROYAL,  
MAGNIFICENT GAP—Furnished.  
No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
Kowloon.

OFFICES and  
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the  
Bank of China, Japan, and Straits  
Lined.

GROUND and SECOND FLOORS of  
No. 7, PRATA CENTRAL, NEW O.B.C.'s  
Premises.

PEAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DON-  
LEY & CO's.

GODOWNS in  
BLUE BUILDINGS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1893. [2307]

## TO LET

THE HOUSE No. 39, ELGIN STREET  
Kent moderate. For terms apply at  
THE MEDICAL HALL.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1893. [1213]

## TO LET

(Possession on 1st DECEMBER.)  
NO. 29, ELGIN STREET, Five Rooms.  
Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$35 and  
Taxes.  
Apply to ACHET & CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [2369]

## TO LET

3 ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.  
M. D'AZEVEDO  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [2369]

## TO LET

N. J. ALBANY (Six Rooms).  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1018]

## TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1893. [1705]

## TO LET

## TO LET&lt;/div